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ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP 55th REGT., Pa. Vols.,
EDISTO ISLAND, S. C.
April 6th, 1862.

DEAR WILL:—

I thought I would just drop you a few lines to let you know that Seabrook is still flourishing, which by the way is saying much down here, as you will hereafter learn that it has been in some danger, along with everything else right around here. Lt. Col. Bennet of the 55th, P. V., having been in bad health for some time, thought a sojourn of a few weeks at Seabrook's would do him some good, he accordingly made his quarters there in company with the Government agents, Provost Marshall, &c. When I got over there he was just about starting out on a little ride in company with a Government agent and a Lieut. belonging to the 47th N. Y. Vol. He remarked to me after showing me through the house, &c., that he would only be gone a few hours and hoped I would be there when he returned. The same night, about 2 o'clock, the Provost Marshall came to Capt. Bennet's Mackee (Lt. Col's bro.) and asked him if the Lieut. Col. and party were there. Being told that they had not been in camp that day, he said, "they have been taken prisoners by the rebels," which unfortunately has proved true, for they have not been heard of since.—On the following day at 1 o'clock P. M. companies A. C. D. E. and F. received orders to "scatter in ambush" over the Island. I was ordered to make my quarters in a house lately occupied by Rev. Wm. Johnson, an Episcopal Minister, and on a bend of St. Pierre Creek, reached the place about dusk, threw out my pickets and went to bed; remained in this position until the following Friday morning, when Col. W. came along and ordered me to send a picket of one Sergeant, 2 corporals and twelve men to two houses about a mile and a half from my quarters' on the right bank of the stream. I obeyed orders, posted the pickets myself, and the same evening sent sergeant and file of man to the pickets with the countersign, &c. About half an hour after dark the sergeant came into my room with just enough breath left to say that our picket had been attacked. In two minutes afterwards, I with the balance of the company, was going at a double quick in the direction of the picket, while a messenger was traveling at no slower pace to Col. White's Head Quarters. It was as dark as Egypt and as still as death, but on we went expecting every moment to hear the rebel bullets whistling around our heads from the dense thicket on each side of our path, but on getting near the first house, instead of a reception in the shape of a piece of lead, I recognized in the cry "who comes there," the voice of a member of co. D. Without stopping but to ask, had any one been hurt, how many had been seen, and if they had heard from the other picket, I, believing the upper party to be in the most danger, hastened on to them, leaving half of the company at the first, with orders to retreat back to camp if "Secesh" came too strong. Found the upper picket taking things easy, had not seen any body, and were re-inforced by a Lieut. and 16 men from company C. Returned to the first and had not been there two minutes, when *bang!* went a musket along the shore, down I went with the whole company, the guard running in, made them fall into ranks, and along the shore we went at a charge bayonet, but it was so dark that I could not see the end of the company, and one time while counter marching the right of the company, the left charged on them thinking them rebels. I stationed the whole company in groups of fours along the water, with orders to lie down and shoot the first man they saw moving on land or water; the order was obeyed as far as possible, for a more quiet crowd never sat in a church. We remained in this position for about four hours when co's. H and K arrived with Jim along. To make a long story short, we put a strong guard along the the stream and found that two of our men had fired at a crowd not over five steps from them, but it was so dark they could not see how many, or even get sight on them to kill them. The next morning we saw where ten or twelve had landed and gone away again in a small boat. They were rebels and their object was to capture a few of our pickets. I requested and got permission to move my company to this point. The next evening the Col., Jim and company I, came to my quarters; the Col. said as I knew a good deal about the country about there he wanted me to put co. I in the road to McMichael's plantation, saying the Map located it at the mouth of St. Peirre Creek. All I had to do was to put them in the road on the other side of the swamps. I should then return to my company, have one days rations cooked, and in the morning start, follow up St. Pierre, find and try to effect a landing on Bailey's Island. After the Col. left, Jim told me if I would go all the way with co. I, as he had to go, he would return and go along with him in the morning. We started a little before dark and got back about 10, having walked some ten miles; went to bed, got up early next morning, started up St. Peirre, came to a little creek, saw a boat on the other side, one of the boys swam over, rowed it back, went across, thought we were on Bailey's; saw a company some distance off, supposed they were rebels, approached very cautiously, found they were all right, part of the 55th; went on and landed at co. G's quarters, when we discovered we had made a complete semicircle, and were further from Bailey's than when we started; turned back, met the Col. at our quarters, reported to him. He said it was the only way in which we could obtain a knowledge of the country, or rather the swamps. Had a very peaceable time all that week. On the following Saturday I sent a man down to camp to try and get me something to eat, as I had been living on fat pork and slap jacks made out of flour and water long enough. He didn't succeed, but said all the Regiment had left camp except co. B some three or four days before; also that companys E and F had been slaughtered by the rebels. I lived in miserable suspense until that evening when the Adj't. of the 47th New York came to my quarters, and told me that I would hold my company in readiness to march at a second's warning. He knew none of the particulars, only that companies E and F had been cut off by the Rebels and but few of them had as yet reached the Col's. Head Quarters. I made our boys pack their knapsacks, put them together and to keep awake, put the whole company on guard, and you can believe it is very little sleeping I did. The next morning, at 9 o'clock, I received orders from Col. W. to immediately march my company to his Head Quarters, and bring all the rations they could carry. At 1½ P. M., I shook hands with him in his quarters. The first glimpse convinced me that something had occurred. I asked no questions. Says he, "Lieut. you will find 5 rooms up stairs and opposite this in which you can quarter your company. See that they have 40 rounds of cartridges a piece, their canteens constantly filled with water and three days rations in their knapsacks." In two minuets I met Jim. He had just received an order to take the subscriber and 15 men over to Little Edisto, recall the picket from that Island and evacuate it. He gave me all the particulars going along. Co. K had a picket at the causeway leading to Jehossee, co. H a picket on the bridge leading to little Edisto, companies E and F were quartered on Little Edisto, about two and a half miles apart, co. C a picket near Raccoon Island. On Saturday morning, the last Saturday in March, before day light, the rebels advanced from Raccoon and Jehossee, captured two of company K's pickets at Jehosse, John Saupp being one of the number. They advanced so rapidly that the pickets had not time to give the alarm before they reached the bridge leading to Little Edisto, on which were H's pickets. H's men saw them coming, but thought they belonged to our Regiment, and let them come up very close before they halted them, when the rebels fired, wounded a sergeant, took him and six others prisoners, crossed the bridge, and set it on fire. About this time the Col. and Jim got up, having heard the firing. Jim saw the smoke at the bridge, and down he went, taking the Col's. orderly with him. When about 20 yards from the bridge, he heard the crowd on the other side say, "hurry up, boys, or you will be too late." At the same time he got a glimpse of a fellow standing on his side of the bridge. He stopped, and our officer hallooed over to the guard, saying, "make him advance and give the watch word." Jim knew they were rebels, for we say *countersign, not watch-word*. He turned, jumped into a ditch and the bullets went over his head, they shot at least 15 times, but didn't touch him. In the mean time the Col. had got out the companies, and when Jim got up and told him the bridge was burned, he asked what in the world had become of E and F. E could be talked to over the creek, about a hundred yards above the Col's. Quarters. Accordingly Jim was sent up to see if he could see or hear anything of them; it was just day light and when he got opposite Co. E's quarters he saw them drawn up in line of battle; conversed with Capt. Bennet, asked him what he was going to do. Bennet replied that as he couldn't retreat, he would sit down and wait till the rebels came. The Col. had two pieces of artillery with which he scoured the country in every direction save that of E and F. Things went on in this way for a few hours, the bridge was repaired, Capt. Nesbit, of co. F, had reported to head quarters, as follows: Before day-light he heard a body of men coming toward the house in which he was quartered, but as they kept up so much noise by talking and laughing, and as they were on the road from the bridge, he supposed it was part of the 55th; yet he took the precaution to move his company from the house some two hundred yards, and put them in line of battle behind an embankment in the cotton field. He remained in this position with his whole company, except his first Lieut. (Lieut. McElhaney) and six men who were out on picket, until the crowd he had heard, came within 75 or 100 yards from him, when he heard some fellow in their ranks say, "Look, don't you see the Yankee's heads behing the bank," which convinced him they were rebels. He immediately ordered his men to fire; the rebels returned the fire and rushed on his little squad of sixty with a force *not less* than three hundred. Nesbit's men fired so rapidly and with such good effect that the rebels could not reach his embankment and accordingly divided their force, sending one half to attack him on the left flank. Company F stood their ground and fought them like heroes, even while exposed to a double fire. About this time, when the bayonets of the two partys almost clashed together, some fellow proposed to retreat. "No," says Nesbit, "if we must die we will die facing the enemy;" but they came on to him by hundreds and he saw that in a few moments more, the rebel bullets that were cutting off cartridge-boxes, penetrating coat tails &c., would not leave a man standing in his ranks. He gave the command "retreat, march" and they fell back in good order. The rebels being convinced that one Northern man is equal to 5 Southerners, instead of the contrary, did not follow them. Capt. Nesbit halted his company and called the roll. Including his Lieut. he had 23 men missing; he then told them to scatter and get back to camp, the best way they could; some of them jumped into the swamps and got by some means to the banks of the stream and swam over, others remained in the swamp for 24 hours; some made rafts and by that means got across. Four or five formed a little boat and paddled over in it. By this time, in Jim's account, we had arrived at the battle ground. I saw where the poor fellows had bent down on their knees, while shooting over the bank. The tops of cartridges were as thick as cotton stalks. Went on to the house Saw Nesbit's Mess chest, *but it was empty*; saw a little row boat on the other side of the stream opposite the house, with one of our blue overcoats in it, walked on towards where the picket was, and all at once heard a drum corps strike up a short distance to our left, rebel guard mounting in South Carolina. Went on a *little faster*, found the picket and came back the short way; didn't feel inclined to go out of our course to look at the battle field, again. Well, to finish company F, I took the last three of his men that came in, along up with me when I moved to the col's. Head Quarters. They had been in the swamps since their fight and now just getting back when I overtook them on the road. The bridge being repaired and the Col. having ascertained by means of scouts that the rebels had left little Edisto, went over with all the force he could muster, to hunt up F, their equipments &c. Found one corporal dead, having been shot through the head. His remains were brought back, and he was buried with becoming respect. A sick man had been left in the house. He says that after the fight the rebels came to the house he was in and he heard three companies call their rolls. He could not tell how many were missing, only that one Capt. was gone. They took all the knapsacks, &c, away with them, but left him two blankets and offered him a drink of whiskey. They asked him how many had been quartered there and were told only a little company of 70 men. They said he lied, for they had been fighting against 500 with only 300 and had *licked* them. The sick man was brought away by the Col. The next morning about 9 o'clock, one of company F's men made his appearance. He had been taken prisoner and carried over to the main land, but by some mistake on the part of the rebels, he was left along with the pickets, and made his escape, swimming on a plank from the mainland to one end of the Island. He said that he helped to carry 15 dead secesh over the bridge from little Edisto to Cooper; that they (the rebels) had advanced with 3000 men, not expecting to find things as they were, coming all that night (Sunday) with a force of 7000. This he learned from the conversation he had heard between several Col's. Co. F lost in the fight one man killed, 1 Lieut. and 11 men killed wounded or taken prisoners—total, 13. H lost 7 and K 1. The two latter were on picket. Co. F made as great a fight as was ever heard of. Jim and I got back from our tramp about 6½ o'clock. The Col. told me that he wished me to visit my guard every two hours, the adj't. would stay up till 12, and go to bed, the Quartermaster would then get up and stay up till 2, when the Col. would get up, and I stood a good chance of being up all night. An attack was expected early in the morning. Col. Moore of the 47th N. Y., was the senior officer and of course had command of the whole force. Yet every man in both Regiments knew that Col. White had twenty times the amount of brains that Moore had. Part of the 47th under command of Major Kane was there, the balance was along the road between there and camp. Col. Moore retired to the gun boat, and Col. White came out *Commander in Chief*. Companies D E and F were within 100 yards of each other, the balance were about ¾ of a mile from us. The Col. had a strong picket on each of the roads leading to the different Islands, also 3 or 4 cavalry orderlies at each point to acquaint him with the first approach. We expected a fight. We had a piece of artillery and so had the other seven companies. Our plans were to fight them as long as we could; and if compelled to retreat, to fall back on the 7 companies. If the communication was cut off at the main road, we had another one that we had made through the cotton. We felt certain we could thrash 7000, for we were fighting for life or death, for we had no place to retreat to. So every man made up his mind to do his best. But the Col's object was, to keep them from coming on the Island in any great force. The night passed through and there was not even an alarm, not a gun fired. Everything was quiet, a kind of a surprise. The next morning the Col. ordered me to go to take a nap. I was trying to do so, but it was impossible for a man to sleep there in day light. Gnats, mosquitos, sand-flies and fleas, were as thick as the wool on a sheep's back. I was fighting them when I heard a noise in front of the house, went out and saw co. F and part of D in ranks, asked them where they were going. Orderly told me the Col. ordered him to get the company out—all he knew—went in and the Col. told me he was going to send D and F over to Edisto under Capt. Nesbit on a scout. I asked if I could go along with my company. He said if I wanted to go he would not prevent me. But he wanted me to sleep as he would need me again that night. I put on my sword and had hardly got started when the Col. ordered us back. A scout had come in and reported that the opposite side of Little Edisto was full of rebels—rather lucky or D and F might have taken a little trip to Charleston. We marched down to the burnt bridge and concealed ourselves in the woods. About the same time an orderly came in from the Jehosse bridge, and reported to the Col. that the rebels were approaching in great force. The Col. got out the field piece and gave them 10 or 12 rounds of grape. It drove them back. We replaced the pickets and returned to our quarters about dark. At 8 o'clock P. M., the same day our orderly came in from each picket saying the pickets were driven in and that they (the rebels) were coming over the causeway by thousands. We were in line of battle in two minutes. Our little gun was put to work. We remained in line of battle till after day light. Tuesday night they tried to make a move from Raccoon Island, or rather attempted to attract our attention to that point, and bring their force on to us from Little Edisto just below the burnt bridge. We were in line of battle from dark till day light. Our gun spoiled their calculations. On Wednesday we fortunately got some shell. Wednesday night they attempted to surround us, tried to land at Seabrook's, but the Gunboat mounted a piece or two in row boats and prevented that. They came in all directions that night. We were under arms at sunset, and at sunrise, our pickets were all in. At daylight the Col. sent a picket of a Lieut. and 40 men to the burnt bridge. They said the rebel pickets, or rather their skirmishers, retired as they advanced. They had not been 25 yards from us. Thursday night, the pickets were driven in again at dark. The 47th New York had all left us on Monday. They were about 5 miles from us, on the road towards camp. The Col. kept a chain of cavalry from his quarters to all the pickets and the 47th. We were about used up, constant duty and loss of rest had almost killed many too proud to be the first to give out. About 8 o'clock, P. M., all communication between us and the 47th was cut off. We were surrounded, perhaps by 15,000 men. What was to be done? to attempt to cut our way through was useless for we had no place to fall back on, no reserve. Many a poor fellow didn't care; he felt that he would obey orders if he could. Five nights loss of sleep in succession and on duty during the day, with nothing but a hard cracker and a little fat meat to eat, had cooled the patriotism of a good many, but during all this time *there was not a grumble*. Gen. Sherman had sent word to the commander of the fort, Col. Moore, of New York, that he must hold Edisto Island at every sacrifice. Poor Moore! In the midst of his troubles, he either remains at his quarters on the beach or retires to the gun boat and withdraws his regiment to a more secluded spot. I am a soldier, but when men are willing to do their duty they should not be imposed upon, and be made suffer when those duties could be made much lighter by distributing them equally among all. Our regiment would have made a poor fight that night. It was used up, and almost every one felt indifferent. For this reason it would have made but little difference to them if there had been one or 5,000 rebels around them. The Colonel ordered the whole country to be scoured with shell, the first that had been fired. It was the last resort and no doubt threw terror into the rebels. About 2 o'clock in the morning, the Col. ordered us to take a patrol out, scouted down the burnt bridge and around without seeing anything. About an hour afterwards communication was opened to the 47th. Daylight at last arrived patrols were out in all directions; they returned; the rebels had not expected shell and again went back. The Col. ordered me to have coffee cooked and at nine o'clock E, E and D marched over and joined the balance of the Regiment.

We were drawn up in battle array when Col. W. stepped out and said that as we had endured about as much as mankind is expected to stand, that we had had the first hand to hand fight with the rebels in S. C. and had come out victorious and after reminding us of our loss, he proposed, after giving three cheers for the little squad of cavalry that had assisted us, three cheers for the 47th and three cheers and a tiger for the artillery, to withdraw to the camp of the 55th and take a few glasses of lager. the same evening we got back to camp, Col. Fellows of 3 N. H. Vols. arrived with his Regiment of 960 men and a battery belonging to the 3d R. I., and took command. Fellows is a good man, was acting Brigadier when we left Hilton Head. He immediately sent his own Regiment, the 47th and the Battery up the Island and two companies of the 55th, to act as skirmishers. We also have to send one company on picket every evening and I suppose in a few days will move the whole regiment back to the seat of war. You no doubt will ask why we were not re-inforced before. I cannot account for it. We received an order to cook 3 days rations and be ready to evacuate the Island at a moment's warning. Gen Sherman has been superceded by Gen. Hunter (Maj. Gen. of Volunteers). Sherman has gone to Washington. Brigadier Gen. Benham, a native of Connecticut and a graduate of West Point, has command of the Division we are in. Col. Moore has got to Hilton Head. Our paymaster is here and we will be paid in a few days. There is nothing new down here that I know of. Our fight has been the great topic both here and at Hilton Head. Our Chaplain was at the Head; says the excitement was tremendous. The 3d N. H. received twelve orders in one day. We can now hold the island. We had no idea of evacuating it, not even in our greatest danger, for we had no transports to leave in. On last Monday a Captain in the 47th. was shot in the back of the neck by a Sergeant. The Capt. was drunk. Major Kane ordered him to go to his quarters under arrest; he refused and Kane sent a Sergeant and file of men to arrest him dead or alive. The Capt. tried to take a gun from one of them swearing he would shoot them if he could get it. He could not get the gun, but turned around and tried to get away, when the sergeant shot him. John Gardner shot the 2d. finger of his right hand off, on Tuesday, while cleaning his gun with a load in. He is getting a long first rate and will be little injured as the finger below the middle joint is yet saved. I lost five pounds in our five days fight. It is very hot here now, and fresh fish are plenty.

Your affectionate Bro.,
S. S. METZGER.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.—The following incident of the battle of Shiloh is related by an eye and ear witness:—Two Kentucky regiments met face to face, and fought each other with terrible resolution, and it happened that one of the Federal soldiers wounded and captured his brother, and after handing him back began firing at a man near a tree, when the captured brother called to him and said, "don't shoot there any more—that's father."

HICKMAN *vs* THE PRESIDENT.—The notorious John Hickman, of the Chester and Delaware district, made a ranting Abolition speech in the House a few days since, in which he handled "old Abe" without gloves.—Among other things he charged him with "being a coward, and unwilling to perform his duty." Whew!

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

RECITATION, NO. 3.

We are to speak next of "General Methods of Recitation;" and by these are meant such as are, for the most part, applicable to all branches alike. We are aware that some educational writers have classed the same methods as "specific," but we have never been able to see their reasons for so doing. If some methods are general in their character, and others specific, we take it, those of widest application are most properly called "general," (begging Mr. Ogden's pardon) while those suited to one or two branches may be properly termed "specific."

All methods should be selected with reference to the age and capacity of the pupil. No one method can suit all ages and all capacities. The very best method for advanced pupils may perhaps be the worst for primary classes; and this is equally true of pupils of different capacity and attainment, whether they are of the same or different age. An attempt to transfer the methods of the college or academy to our public schools, has too often caused disastrous failures. Let the method be suited to the age and capacity of the pupil, and any method that does not do this is *bad*. Whether it is thus suited or not can, of course, be determined only by our knowledge of the human mind and its different capacities at different stages of its progress.

There has not been in any English book, until quite recently, we think, any formal classification of the several methods of conducting recitation in general use. Several authors have spoken loosely and illogically on the subject. Mr. Page, in his "Theory and Practice of Teaching"—a work that cannot be too highly praised for the spirit that pervades it—is neither clear nor explicit. He heads a chapter with "Right Modes of Teaching," and devotes nearly all of it to what he considers *wrong* modes. Another chapter under the caption "Conducting Recitations," is entirely devoted to a discussion of the qualifications that every teacher should possess in order to conduct recitations well. These chapters are excellent in themselves, but their titles are carelessly chosen and inappropriate. Many other educators have written as loosely, but time will not permit us to point out errors. Mr. Ogden has, however, in his "Science of Education and Art of Teaching," given a classification which seems to us at once simple and accurate.

Every possible mode of conducting recitation may, with sufficient accuracy, be classed under one of three general methods; and however numerous or different the varieties, it will be found that they are all referable directly to one of these, or else made up by combining two or more.

THE INTERROGATIVE METHOD.—In this we mean to include every variety where the teacher asks the questions and the pupil answers them. It is the method in most general use, and in one or another of its varieties may be used with all grades of pupils. It assumes several varieties, some of which we shall briefly refer to.

First: The *consecutive* or *rotation* variety where the questioning begins at the same place in the class, and proceeds in regular order, until each pupil has been asked a question: and then beginning at the same place again, goes around the class in the same order. Such was the good old plan of "trapping" for the head of the spelling class. This kind of recitation is much used; *too* much, we fear, although it has its merits as well as its demerits. It has the advantage of order and system—the want of which makes so many school-rooms scenes of confusion. These commend themselves to every mind and compensate for many defects. It also, more readily than any other, allows pupils to compete for the head of the class, so that the most worthy may always occupy the post of honor, thus enabling the teacher to appeal most effectually to emulation as an incentive to study. It may be urged against this variety, that it does not compel the close, undivided attention of every pupil to the whole recitation. When a pupil has once been called on, he is sure not to be again disturbed till the questions have run the circle of the class. He may thus relapse into inattention, and only wake up and pay attention to what is going on when the questioning again reaches his vicinity. Another serious fault is, that it does not compel every pupil to learn the whole lesson. If the recitation proceed in the order of the book, as it usually will, pupils may soon learn to tell beforehand what part will be likely to fall to them; and by preparing this they may easily make a fair figure in the class, although they know nothing of any other part. Thus a temptation to dishonesty is presented, which even the well-disposed may not entirely resist, while the dishonest will avail themselves of the chance to cheat without scruple.

It will be seen that, owing to these two faults, the teacher may, and probably will, be unable to ascertain accurately, the degree of preparation made by each pupil; and thus one of the great objects of recitation mentioned in a former article is defeated. Use it cautiously; many others are better.

The assembled wisdom of the State, "in general Assembly met," have succeeded in badly spoiling the very excellent amendments to the school law originally introduced in the lower house; and in passing them on the last day of the session as spoiled. This "further supplement" consists of nineteen long *un-understandable* sections—at least some of them—and will be hailed with joy by educators, on the ground that "small favors are thankfully received." Many an honest Director, when he comes to put these amendments in force, will have good reason to exclaim, oh! the exceeding *clearness*, the *luminousness* of this "further supplement." For ourselves we are grateful to "the assembled wisdom" for making the old law no worse. It was not to be expected that they would improve it. They of course rejected the counsel of the ablest educators in the State, and acting on their own *superior* wisdom, sent forth to the world this "further supplement." It is too long to print in full in our columns, but after we have had ample time to study it, we will furnish our readers with an abstract of its leading provisions.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL is a most excellent collection of School Melodies, rounds, chants, &c., set to music, together with a clear and simple discussion of the principles of vocal music admirably adapted to beginners. The work is printed by Hiram Waters, 481, Broadway, N. Y., and is, in our opinion, *just the thing*. It costs but a trifle and should be in every school and every family in the country. For sale at Reamer's Drug Store.

☞Welles says Morgan, who made a fortune of ninety thousand dollars, was regularly commissioned. If 2½ per cent on purchases amounting to that doesn't make a commissioned officer, what does?

☞How long is Welles to remain at the head of one of the most important departments in the government? Are there any more Morgans to be enriched and Cumberlands to be sunk?

☞The difference between rebellion and abolition is just the difference between a bold highwayman and a midnight assassin.

☞The United States naval department claims to have heard of the coming of the Merrimac. We suspect the report came from her cannon.

☞The battlefield of Pittsburg was partly mountainous; so it may be called, in consideration of the flight of the rebels, a field of partridges.

☞The rebel Congressman from the First District of Kentucky, characteristically named, in accordance with the rebel destruction of property, Burnett.

☞An artist is hunting for Harris, of Tennessee. He so admires his swift legs, he wishes to get a shin plaster cast of him.

☞A shell generally opens an engagement, rather than a solid shot, as the explosive material in it serves to open the ball.

☞Congress has postponed the consideration of the bankrupt law until December. *It was found not to have a 'nigger' in it.*

☞The country so appreciates the awful picture of rebellion, it will have it en-*graved* as a lesson to our children.

☞Truth is said to be found in the bottom of a well, but some men kick the bucket without ever drawing it up.

☞We don't know wether Abolitionists can be classed as quadrupeds, but they are the four-runners of destruction.

☞Some Ohio regiments thought a battle singularly terrible, and they consequently behaved so *awed*.

☞Since the rebels have declared free trade with all nations, why don't they ship their cotton to the United States?

☞Never put list around your doors to keep out the weather; for, it is said, 'The wind bloweth where it listeth.'

☞The apple of discord, called rebellion, has got pretty severely bit, and will get bitter to those who produced it.

☞It was hardly discreet to give Fremont command of the mountain ranges, because he, like them, was *piqued*.

☞The kind of stocks which are apt to rise when the soldiers are in an enemy's country are gun stocks.

☞As the degree of doctor has been conferred on Lincoln, we suppose he is one of the pill-ers of the Constitution.

☞The reluctance of some Ohio regiments is said to be the only instance of Western Reserve.

☞Some people prefer oysters in the shell; but Wendell Phillips takes his chickens that way.

☞The tax on our gold watches will serve to warn us agains the Government going on tick.

☞The rebels praise the old Cumberland, although they did, at one time, run her down.

☞The rebels must be getting barefooted when they put out manifest-toes.

☞The contract given to some men ought to be around the jugulars.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : : MAY 9, 1862.

☞The new church on the land of Jacob Dibert in Bedford township, will be dedicated to the service of the Triune God, on Sabbath, the 25th, inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Popular Sovereignty.

When the "Republicans" wanted to make political capital out of the Kansas troubles, they were great sticklers for a fair vote of the people of that Territory upon the question of slavery. According to their doctrine it was a most heinous outrage upon the liberties of the people for the Territorial Convention to withhold the Constitution from the test of the popular will, and the howl they set up when the *whole* Constitution was not submitted to the people, still rings in the ears of the citizens of the North. For years, if a Democrat dared to open his mouth in advocacy of the principles of his party, he was invariably met with the cry of *"Lecompton Swindle!"* that alone being then deemed by the "Republicans" sufficient to answer every plea in favor of Democracy. But now these political charlatans are guilty of the same species of crime which they once so vigorously denounced, the grade of the offence in their case being still higher in the scale of infamy than that of the alleged fraud upon the voters of Kansas. We refer to the recent *forcible* abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. At one fell swoop a "Republican" Congress and a "Republican" President have swept away the property of the people of the District, *forcing* them to part with it for a sum fixed by Congress and the President, without giving those people any opportunity to express their wishes or feelings in regard to the measure. Now, if it was an outrage in 1858 not to submit the pro-slavery Constitution of Kansas to the people of that Territory for ratification, then it is a tenfold greater outrage in 1862 to withhold the anti-slavery code for the District of Columbia from the judgment of the people of the District; for, the Lecompton Constitution did not propose to *take away any property* from the citizens of Kansas, whilst the black code for the District of Columbia, *compels* the citizens of the District to yield up their property for such remuneration as the powers that be see fit to give. Thus has Republicanism stultified itself. Thus has Mr. Lincoln's administration shown how little it cares for the will of the people, when the people are in its power.

Broad Top Coal Trade.

We give below the amount of coal transported over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad during the week ending Wednesday, April 30, and since Jan. 1, 1862. We also give the shipments of the corresponding periods of last year. For this information we are indebted to the "U. S. Railroad and Mining Register," a copy of which has been kindly furnished us by Hon. W. T. Daugherty, of this place.

	Week.	Previously.	Year.
1862..	7,611 tons.	104,453 tons.	112,064 tons.
1861..	3,418 tons.	46,228 tons.	49,646 tons.
	Inc. 4,193 ts.	Inc. 58,225 ts.	Inc. 62,418 ts.

The increase of the Broad Top Coal forwarded to market this present year, over corresponding time last year, is equal to 125⅝ per cent!

Yorktown.

Another bloodless victory and one of transcendent importance, attests the strategic abilities of GEN. MCCLELLAN. Yorktown has been evacuated by the rebels and is now in possession of McClellan's army. This is the kind of victory in which *we* glory. Let blood thirsty Abolitionism howl!

Auditor General.

A number of our exchanges have mentioned the name of Hon. W. P. Schell, of this place, in connexion with the office of Auditor General. Although we have often expressed to Mr. S. our desire to urge his nomination, he has uniformly requested us not to do so, as he felt no inclination to be a candidate.

☞The Mercersburg Classis will convene in the German Reformed Church of this place, on Friday evening, the 16th inst., at half past seven o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. Hassler, of Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.

☞The house of Augustus Ahlburn, of Juniata tp., was destroyed by fire, a short time ago. It is not known how the fire originated. The loss, we believe, is covered by insurance.

☞The latest accounts from McClellan's army place it near Williamsburg, which it was about to occupy and near which a sharp skirmish had taken place.

☞There is no important news from the Army of the South West. The evacuation of New Orleans is confirmed, and the city is occupied by Federal troops.

☞Court has been in session during the present week. The attendance is not very full.

☞We are compelled to defer a number of articles intended for publication this week, among them some interesting local correspondence.

☞Our old friend, Valentine Steckman, formerly of the Mengel House, has become proprietor of the Union Hotel. 'TINE keeps a good house and deserves a fair share of public patronage.

☞Track-laying has been commenced on the Bedford Railroad. We understand that $10,000 has been recently obtained in the East for the benefit of the road.

☞Friends and families of members of Capt. Lyons' company, are referred to the communication of Lieut. Metzger, on our third page.

Latest From McClellan!

By telegraph we learn that Williamsburg has been taken by McClellan's forces, after a severe fight, in which the Federal loss was heavy. McClellan took a number of cannon and about 1000 prisoners.

For the Bedford Gazette.

"The Irrepressible Conflict."

President Lincoln and Premier Seward are determined to have slaves enough emancipated and sent North, to bring about a black conflict with free white labor, now begging in our streets. If Mr. Lincoln intended to do what his high position and the Constitution, common sense and justice demand at the hands of an honest, patriotic American President, he would long since have had no Cameron, no Welles, nor any of their hangers-on about him. Their touch is pollution, their example corruption and all who sanction or sustain their conduct, have a fearful account to settle with *the people*.

I have remarked as above to show how suggestive of wickedness has been the course of Mr. Lincoln. Every example, every precept, of all the fathers of the Republic, he ignores, if it be found in the way of abolishing slavery. Mr. Lincoln was elected for that purpose and he is determined to fulfil it to the fullest extent in his power.

If it never has yet occurred to the President, in his reflections on *Niggers*, and their superior qualifications for citizenship, their claims to a distinct nationality, enlarged liberty, &c., &c., he would do well now to overlook the fact that such men and patriots as Washington, Adams Hamilton, Jefferson and Madison, failed to do their duty towards the *poor* niggers at a time when the white and black races of N. America became alike free from the bondage of that vile old harlot, the would-be dictatress of the world. Mr. Lincoln, no doubt, looks back with regret to the day when this *poor, miserable constitution* of ours was formed and adopted by an *ignorant* rabble as must have been the Revolutionists of '76, who forgetful of every dictate of justice, failed to elevate the African to his proper social and political status. What a pity that Lincoln, Greely, Cheever, Garrison, Wendell Phillips and "Glorious John Brown," of Harper's Ferry notoriety, were not then upon the stage! Had they stood in the shoes of the conscript fathers all would have been well. But, alas! for the good name and the welfare of the Republic, we then had only such mediocre dough-faces as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and that ilk, and the reformation of their badly contrived work, remains for the magi of Abolitionism to perform. To this end the poor, miserable old Constitution must be amended by cutting and carving at it with the sword, might gives semblance of right, and necessity gives excuse for any act of tyranny the Executive may see fit to do. To this end the dark principles of the Chicago Platform must be carried out, though the effect would be to abrogate the Constitution; for the crowned heads of Europe must be made to know that we have a despotism as thorough and absolute as any that exists on transatlantic shores, and that an Abolition President of the U. S. is superior to the Constitution and can do that which not even Napoleon of the French, nor Alexander of Russia would dare to do.

Now, Mr. ED., to close for the present, I have but to say that the Democrats of this county are "loyal" to and earnest supporters of our glorious old time-honored Constitution, the opinion of President Lincoln and Forrest Forney for the necessity of its abrogation, notwithstanding. "It must and shall be preserved." And Forney, the apologist and chief trumpeter of Mr. Lincoln's diminishing host, is now too well understood, to enable him to palm off any libelous sentiment against the honest democratic soldiers, whom, after fighting the battle for the Constitution, he would ask to pay the slave-owners for their blind Niggers and take them home with them to their firesides in the North. JUNIUS.

Huntingdon co., May 11, '62.

A DISUNION SLANDERER DENOUNCED.—In the House of Representatives, a few days since, Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, thus spoke of and denounced that arch-traitor, Senator Wade of Ohio. Wade belonged to the Phillips school of politicians, and is one of the most unblushing disunionists and traitors that ever held a seat in Congress. He has worked for twenty years for a dissolution of the Union, and now glories in his treason and laughs at our calamities. Had justice been done him, he and all infamous traitors like him would have stretched hemp ten years ago.

Mr. Vallandigham (O.) said that in a speech delivered in this city the other day, not in this House certainly, nor in the Senate, for no such speeches would have been tolerated there, the following appeared: "I accuse them, the Democratic party, of a deliberate purpose to assail, through the Judicial tribunal and through the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to overawe, intimidate and trample underfoot, if they can, the men who boldly stand forth in defence of their country now imperilled by this gigantic rebellion.

I have watched it long. I have seen it in secret session. I have seen its movements ever since that party got together with a colleague of mine in the other House as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. A man who never had any sympathy with this Republic, but whose every breath is devoted to its destruction, just as far as his heart dare permit him to go."

Mr. Vallandigham (O.) Here in my place, in this House, and as a Representative, I denounce, and I speak it advisedly, the author of that speech as a liar, a scoundrel and coward. His name is Benjamin F. Wade.

This produced a personal discussion between Mr. Blake and Vallandigham, the latter calling his (Mr. Blake's) declaration false.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, May 5th, '62.

Mr. Editor:—

In the last number of the Bedford *Inquirer* there is a letter purporting to be from Schellsburg; and I have no doubt the citizens of that place feel very much honored by it! For my part, I have some doubts as to whether the writer of that wonderful production is now, or ever was, a resident of that delectable village; and if he is, the natives had better pray God to defend them from their friends.

But resident, or no resident, he has taken occasion to make some statements about this place which might perhaps be of some disadvantage (?) to it, if people of sense could not readily see that the editor of the *Inquirer* seems to think that Woodberry is the "hub of the universe" itself, to the indefinite exclusion of every other place in the county.—According to his notions even Bedford is behind the age—and, of course, behind Woodberry in *"civilization!"* And why not St. Clairsville?—To be sure, this is not even a "one horse town;" but it has one advantage over both Woodberry and Schellsburg, never the less—it most assuredly never produced such an *ass*-tute genius as the editor of the *Inquirer*, or his Schellsburg correspondent.

As to the correspondent of the *Inquirer* from this place, I will only remark that it is more than probable that he never resided here more than a week in his life:—residents of this place do not call it "Buckstown." They know better. But whoever he is he has more sense than the Schellsburg man, in every way, excepting that he is fool enough to write for the *Inquirer*.

Schellsburg is as fine a village as there is in the county (not even excepting Woodberry) but it has the misfortune to have a fool for its *Inquirer* correspondent, although he may not have been educated in a "dilapidated school house, among the stables!" But what if he had?—"A man's being born in a bake-oven does not make him a loaf of bread," anymore than being educated in Woodberry, or Schellsburg, makes an able editor, or a sensible newspaper correspondent.

I think, now, Mr. Editor, that I have given about as much news of things here, as "Hauthus" gives of Schellsburg, and, therefore, we are about even. Yours, &c.,

NATIVE.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Field of Shiloh.

The following letter from the pen of T. R. Smith, son of John Smith, Esq., of Schellsburg, gives a graphic description of the terrible battle of Shiloh, the writer having been in the thickest of the fight:

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 10, 1862.

My Dear Parents:—

Another battle has been fought and another victory won, and I came out unharmed, while thousands were killed and wounded. When I last wrote, little did I think we would so soon meet the enemies of our flag. We expected to make the attack, but were much mistaken. Last Saturday evening, at dress parade, the orders were read for preaching in camps at eleven o'clock, Sabbath morning, by the chaplain of the Eighth Iowa Reg't. We had just eaten our breakfast and were preparing for the services, when we heard heavy firing some three miles West of our camps. The enemy had surprised our pickets, cut them off and come on those camped near the lines before they were up. A great many were killed in their beds, some before they could get their guns, some taken prisoners and some escaped and gave the alarm It was but a short time until we were ordered to prepare for action. The long roll was heard all around us. Officers were hurrying to and fro, giving orders. All was excitement. Our division was formed and marched about a mile, and then formed into line of battle. We had not long to wait. Very soon we saw them coming skulking from tree to tree and watching for an opportunity to pick off *a Yankee*. We left them come close enough to see the white of their eyes, when the order was given to fire. You may rest assured the order was instantly obeyed. The bullets whizzed around us thick and fast. Our men immediately fell flat and reloaded. We held our position three or four hours. The enemy came pouring in by thousands. As fast as one fell another took his place. Our men were falling fast. We soon found they had three or four to one of us. We were about the centre. They tried to break our centre several times but were each time repulsed. They then bore toward the left wing and succeeded in breaking through. We were then forced to fall back or be taken prisoners. Our men fought like demons. Loaded and fired as we fell back. In doing so we were almost surrounded and finally had to run for our lives. A great many of our regiment fell in that retreat. We passed over our camp through a cross fire from the enemy. Our tents were lying down and they had fair aim. Our captain fell, also four or five more of our company. One was shot within five feet of his own tent. About this time we concluded it was going to be another Bull Run affair and were in full retreat toward the river. Gen. Grant was in command of our forces, and as far as I can learn, acted a most disgraceful part. He was intoxicated all day and it was owing to his carelessness that we were surprised. We had been loking for Gen. Buell for two or three days before we were attacked, and fortunately for us he was within eight miles of us on Sunday and heard the firing. He made a forced march, but owing to the bad roads, did not reach us till about four o'clock, but still in time to prevent us all from being taken prisoners. He run his men on a hill, planted some heavy siege guns and drove the enemy back from their position, when they were shelling us. By this time it was almost dark. The firing had almost ceased. The gunboats had gone up the river and got within range of their line, and from what the prisoners we took on Monday morning, said, cut their right wing all to pieces. We rested on our arms all night. General Buell formed his line of battle and planted his artillery during the night The enemy took possession of our tents and had a high time, eating our provisions, which were left in abundance. Some of them said afterward they had the first coffee they had tasted since they had been in the service. During the night we had a heavy shower of rain. We took it all, but not in as pleasant a mood as we might have done. We had not even a blanket or coat, and, of course, got wet through. Monday morning, at day break, we commenced the action, and then the fight began in earnest. The enemy had been reinforced the night before and were led on by Beauregard, Bragg, Breckinridge, and Johnson, and it was victory or death. Our artillery did terrible execution. We drove them back inch by inch. Fresh men came pouring in and by noon we had driven them almost out of our lines. Our men were taking prisoners by scores. After they commenced retreating, Buell sent for the cavalry. They gave a yell and started on the gallop. I think there were nearly five thousand cavalry started out at one time. As soon as they got near, the enemy threw their guns, knapsacks and canteens. Such a panic was never seen. The slaughter was dreadful. After two days hard fighting and one as good as whipped, we were victorious and the enemy flying in every direction. Buell is still after them and it is reported has them surrounded, but we are not certain that it is correct. We are now in our old camp, as usual, but not with the same feeling as before. Many of our old companions are missing, never to be seen on earth. Our regiment suffered severely. Our Col. had his horse shot from under him, in the beginning of the action, by a cannon ball. The shock knocked him senseless and he was carried off the field. Our Captain was mortally wounded and has since died. One of our boys was killed, three missing and twenty wounded,—several, I am afraid mortally. My friend and mess-mate was severely wounded in the right arm, but I think will recover. I received a bullet shot through my coat. They whizzed past me in every direction by hundreds. I have since been over part of the battle field and such sights I never want to witness again. Hundreds of men and horses lying all over the field. In one place I saw five secesh lying side by side, all killed by one cannonball. At another place in about half an acre of ground, were thirty. It was quite a thicket and was cut off as though it had been done with an axe. Large trees two feet thick were cut off clean. It is impossible to give a full description of the raking fire of our artillery. For miles around you can see the effect of it. We had about sixty thousand men engaged the first day. The enemy had about ninety. The second day we had more and they also. I talked to a prisoner on Monday evening. He said they intended to take us before Gen. Buell would arrive, but were sadly disappointed. He also said their loss would reach eighteen thousand killed and wounded. Our loss, I do not think will exceed one thousand killed; how many wounded I can not say, but a great many. The loss in our regiment will reach about two hundred and sixty killed and wounded. The general of our division said the Iowa third fought like *devils*. Rather a hard expression, but nearly true.

A great many of our men were taken prisoners the first day, but the most of them have since been retaken. The excitement is so high that it is impossible for me to give you any thing like a description of the affairs. I will write soon again.

Your affectionate Son,

T. R. SMITH.

NORTH EDISTO ISLAND, S. C., April 18th, 1862.

FRIEND HARRY:

Knowing that you feel an interest in every thing connected with the movements of our army and that you take a deep interest in the welfare of the troops from your county, I take this opportunity to give you some of our doings in this, the garden island of the South Carolina Coast. The 47th New York, Col. Moore, and the 55th Penn'a. Regiment, had camps adjoining, near the steam boat landing, having in their rear Capt. Keefe's company of 1st Massachusets Cavalry; these were kept all the time on the alert and thereby valuabld information as to the enemy's movements on the island, was ascertained. Frequent rumors of the enemy having been seen on the island were heard. But when Lieut. Col. Bennet, Lieut. Kirby, of the 47th N. Y., and a Mr. Wills, U. S. agent, were taken prisoners by the rebels, the fact of their presence was placed beyond doubt. To prevent the recurrence of another such case., and the better to ensure us the possession of the island, Col. White's regiment was ordered from camp and quartered in planter's houses, by company, having for a centre the quarters of co. G, Capt. Waterbury, where the whole force of the regiment could be concentrated in a short time in case of attack from any quarter. Each company had to do its share of picketing at the points most easy of access to the enemy. Opposite this island is that of Jehosee, owned by Governor Aikin, the wealthiest man in Carolina. After our regiment had been thus disposed of, the most dangerous points were found to be Little Edisto Island and the Ferry of Jehosee Island at the Hunion Plantation, some three miles distant. To the latter place were assigned Capt. Bennet's co. E and Capt. Nesbit's co. F, this company occupying the Hanchaa house on the river bank opposite Jehosee. The Little Edisto separates North and Little Edisto Islands, which is spanned by a bridge 60 feet span. The former point being the more distant, was guarded by pickets taken from each company in turn. For the first two nights it was the pickets of A and C who were there. They were attacked and driven back. A piece of ordnance was then brought out and on the evening of the 28th of March, Lieut. Bedell, Sergeant Leech, Corporals Detwiler and Herring, with 16 men were detailed for picket at that post. Corp. Detwiler and 5 men had one post and Corp. Herring and 5 men another, distance from the house about the 8th of a mile. Every thing was very quiet until about 2½ o'clock A. M., (previous to which red and blue lights had been thrown up) when a volley was heard followed by the report of 2 rifles. This was sufficient to justify the supposition that the enemy was coming. So the Lieut. hastily collecting his reserve awaited the coming in of the out-post pickets. Presently one came without his gun or cap, then another, and reported the enemy appproaching with a large force of infantry and cavalry. Then came Herring and his five men, all safe, it having been the *road* pickets that were attacked, and on mustering the men, Corporal Detwiler and privates Earnest, Ritchey and Saupp were missing. Dark as it was, without moonlight, the darkness became more intense by the increasing fog. As the little party stood there taking counsel how to proceed, you could hear the commands of the rebel officers distinctly: "1st company, forward!" "2d company, right wheel, march," &c. It was hard to leave missing comrades, but what could a handful do in such an emergency but make a safe retreat fast as possible. This was done, and the party got over the fence through the cotton field, gained the road, and halted at a circular clump of bushes which was the picket's quarters in daytime; then fired alarms and retreated still further down the road to the gate; halted and fired signals again. It was then thought better to retreat still further to another gate on the road side, leading to the quarters of Cos. A and C. There they were determined to await the issue. Soon was heard the tramp of cavalry at the first gate; Sergeant Leech halted them. Halt they did. "Who goes there?" they answered "Friends!" (God preserve us from such). "Advance one with the countersign!" No answer returned. Commotion visible as if they determined to advance in a body. Sergeant Leech again said *"only one"*—no word returned, when it was observed they were wheeling in retreat. Lieut. said *"Fire!"*—This was followed up by a charge, but the fleetness of their steeds deprived the boys of another glimpse of the mounted chivalry of the South. The party then retreated to their former position at the side gate. Nor were they long there until voices were heard in the direction of the woods bordering on the quarters of Co's. A and C. The Lieut. and Sergeant supposed it to be our own men, coming to reinforce us, the Lieutenant thinking he heard Lieut. Fox, of Co. H, giving the command. They then saw approaching through the fog what was at first supposed to be cavalry, which afterwards proved to be two companies of the enemy in line of skirmish, with one company in reserve, coming over the cotton rows for ¼ of a mile, with intention of cutting us off, having sent out their cavalry as a decoy. Lieut. Bedell placed his men in position to pick them off as they advanced, and told Serg't. Leech to halt them, to make sure it was not our own men. The Sergeant stepped in the gateway and allowed them to come close enough to distinguish their uniform. He called, "Halt! who goes there?" *"Carolina!"* spoken in a shrill voice. "Who?" *"Carolina!"* "Speak it out louder and plainer!" *"Carolina!* you —— ——" Said Leech, "Then here goes Pennsylvania, you —— ——." A discharge along the whole line of their skirmishers was the return, which was as promptly replied to by the remaining rifles of the brave little band of Co. K. The enemy's line was broken. They rallied by sections and then formed line of battle at some distance from our party's position. Three of Co. G's men had come up and participated in the affair. The Lieutenant and party then made good their way to head quarters, having been engaged 2½ hours. By this time it was a little past daylight. On arriving there they found a piece of artillery in the road, Cos. G, A, C and H drawn up in line of battle under command of Col. White and Major Filler. While our party were checkmating one body of the enemy, another force had penetrated, by a path through the woods, on the other side of the road and opposite Co. G. From there down the road to the bridge, where was Sergeant Gallipher with 10 men of Co. H, they supposing it to be their own men, halted them, never dreaming of an enemy in that direction. But they received for answer a volley which scattered the little gallant few, wounding the Sergeant in the arm, who, with 7 men is yet missing. The rebels then burned the bridge and proceeded to capture, as they thought, Co. F. They were met on the way by a platoon of Co. E, who gave them a volley, when they disappeared in the fog, only to turn up again in an attack from their whole force on Co. F. The brave Nesbit, with his equally brave 2d Lieut. Stewart, waited to receive them behind a bank and fought them for one hour, killing 15 of the rebels, with only the loss of Corporal Cunningham on his side. His 1st Lieut. McElhaney and command were less fortunate. In going to take up a position, they fell in with the whole force, and he and his party were captured. The enemy then gathered up their dead and making a raft returned across the river to Jehosee. The fact of their having so many killed is attested by a prisoner of Co. F, who escaped, and who had been compelled to assist in their interment. The body of Cunningham was recovered the same evening: So ended the fight of Edisto.

The Sunday after the affair, Corporal Detwiler and Ernest turned up, the former having hid in the swamp; and the other having been taken prisoner, escaped before reaching the ferry and lay in the swamp two nights. I feel proud of the conduct of the officers and men of my company engaged in this their first fight, as well as of the courage and coolness of Lieut. Saupp, Sergeants Martin, Dibert, Drenning and the men with me the next evening and the following morning. Little Josiah Haley, the pet drummer boy not only of Co. K, but of the Regiment, was with the Lieut. and party in the first skirmish. In the N. York *Tribune* of April 8th, is a letter from a Port Royal correspondent in which allusion is made to the affair on North Edisto Island. The whole concerning it is a fabrication of lies—an emanation from the brain of some outcast of New York society, who has turned up as an official scribbler at Port Royal, under the kindly auspices of the moral-reforming, negro-educating and cotton-planting society of some place *inwardly*.

The above account of the affair on North Edisto is from one of my own company who was there, and whose veracity cannot be doubted. In the article alluded to in the *Tribune*, mention is made of Col. White and Lieut. Metzger being nearly taken asleep. Allow me to assure you the Col. and Adj. are too wide awake, too much on the alert, too attentive to all their duties, too watchful of the interests of the gallant 55th, to be caught *napping in Secessia*. All the boys are well. Yours as ever,

JOSEPH FILLER.

THE COST OF EMANCIPATION.—Pennsylvania's proportion of this "nigger trade," would be over ☞ NINETY-TWO MILLIONS of dollars, which would exceed *forty dollars* for every man, woman and child in the State! If when thus purchased, the slaves are to be colonized, they would have to be maintained, in part at least, by us; and this would involve an enormous annual expense. But if they are not to be colonized, they must be distributed over the Northern States, wherever the people of those States will permit. It is well known that they would not be tolerated in the West, and most of them would therefore be thrown upon the Middle and Eastern States. But supposing they are distributed over the North in proportion to population, Pennsylvania's share of the four million negroes, would be over *three hundred thousand!*

Do the people of this State want to pay ninety-two Millions of dollars to free the slaves of the South, and then take *three hundred thousand* of them to be supported mainly as paupers? If so, let them support Republicans and they will probably be gratified in this.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

☞PRENTICE says if Gen. McClellan were to fail in his mighty enterprise, we know not which would exult most—his Southern or his Northern enemies.

☞Congress has passed a vote of censure upon Simon Cameron. MCPHERSON, of this district, and 44 other Republicans voted to sustain Cameron!

☞J. B. Farquhar, at Mann's Corner, has opened out a fine lot of dry goods, groceries, &c. Call and see them.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S COMMAND.

The Enemy Being Vigorously Pushed.

RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS CORINTH—A CAMP OF THE REBELS CAPTURED AND THE ENEMY ROUTED—TWO BRIDGES ON THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD DESTROYED.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 3d, 9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Gen. Palm's Division made a reconnoissance to Farmington to-day and found about 4,500 of the enemy, and drove them in handsome style, killing 30 and wounding many; also capturing some prisoners and their tents, camp equipage, etc. At dark our cavalry was in pursuit of their artillery and a baggage train beyond Farmington, in the direction of Corinth. I witnessed the fight. Our men behaved splendidly.

An artillery reconnoissance went to Glendale this morning and destroyed two trestle bridges and some of the tracks of the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

It has been a splendid day's work for the left wing.

The weather is clear and the roads are becoming good.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Flight of the Rebels From Yorktown.

The Enemy's Entire Line of Defenses, with a Large Number of Guns, much Ammunition and Camp Equipage in the Federal Possession.

[Official Despatches.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 4—12. 30 P. M.—The following highly important announcement is just received from Fortress Monroe:

"Yorktown was evacuated last night. Our troops now occupy the enemy's works. The enemy left a large amount of camp equipage and guns, which they could not destroy, for fear of being seen."

[Second Despatch.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4th, 9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—"We have the ramparts of the enemy. We have his guns, ammunition, camp equipage., &c., and hold the entire line of his works, which the engineers report as being very strong.

"I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry.

"I move Franklin, and as much more as I can transport by water, up to West Point to-day. No time shall be lost.

"The gunboats have gone up York river.

"I omitted to state that Gloucester is also in our possession.

"I shall push the enemy to the wall.

'G. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General.'

[From the Army Correspondence of the Associated Pres.]

PARTICULARS OF THE RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4, 10 o'clock A. M.

This morning at 5 o'clock, your correspondent had the pleasure of entering the enemy's works at Yorktown, which the rear of their army deserted four hours before.

Everything was found to be rather in confusion, as though they left in great haste. Between forty and fifty pieces of heavy artillery have been left in their works, after being spiked, together with a large amount of ammunition, medical stores, camp equipage, tents and private property of their officers.

The order was given to evacuate by Gen. Johnson on Thursday to commence the following morning, which was accordingly done.

Only one man was left in Yorktown, and he was a negro.

Gen. Jameson and Col. Samuel Black were the first to enter the enemy's works.

Inside the fortifications and all along the Williamsburg road on which they are retreating they have buried torpedoes and percussion shell, which are occasionally exploding and injuring people.

Announcement of Parson Brownlow's Book.

The subscriber is about publishing a narrative of the perils, adventures, and sufferings of the Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW among the secessionists of Tennessee. The manuscript is nearly completed, and will be put to press forthwith. The appearance and typography of the work will be of the first class; and it will be fully and handsomely illustrated with sketches of the scenes referred to, and a finely engraved steel portrait of the author.

As to its contents, we have no hesitation in saying that the public will be startled at this narrative of facts. It will lay bare the persecutions and cruelty which marked the development of the secession conspiracy in Tennessee, the disasters and the ruin with which it devastated communities once prosperous and sundered families once happy: more than all, it will expose the bad and reckless ambition, and the relentless bloodthirstiness, by which the ringleaders of the conspiracy were stimulated to their work of crime and treason.

The narrative is one of personal experiences. The author vouches for the accuracy of its statements. The public may therefore accept it as not only a reliable but a peculiar chapter in the general history of the times; and we are confident that no more significant, startling, or instructive memorial of the Rebellion, in its minute, personal and social bearings, is now accessible.

The public are well aware that Mr. BROWNLOW is a bold-speaking man. In this narrative of his sufferings, composed mostly while confined in the jail at Knoxville, he has uttered his thoughts in language of extraordinary force and fearlessness, scathing his adversaries even while in their power, and appealing to his countrymen even from his cell with the urgency of a martyr.

It will be published in one volume, 12mo, fully illustrated, of about 400 pages, at $1 25.

GEORGE W. CHILDS,
Publisher, 628 and 630 Chestnut st. Phil'a.

"The man who prates about and quotes the Constitution in this great crisis, is a traitor".—Wade, *of the United States Senate.*

The above is an extract from a speech delivered in the Senate by one of its recognized leaders, and shows to what lengths the party now controlling that body would carry their assaults upon the rights of the people, if they dare to go farther than they have already gone in thrusting loyal men into bastiles.—The time is fast coming when the people will get their "huge paws" upon these fattened and pompous higher law vaunters, and then look out for a full settlement of old accounts!

STATISTICS OF LIFE AND DEATH.

FIGURES DO NOT LIE.

We have faith in statistics. They Give the death-blow to all false doctrine, empiricism in science, and blow sky-high the fine spun theories of unpractical men. Medical statistics are of special importance. They teach us to estimate at their just value the curative *powers of the drugs*, which are the stereotypes of the "profession." And what *is* their value? Figures which do not lie, show that in all dangerous complaints the "regular practice" of the "faculty" *loses* at least as many as it saves. But then the doctors tell us that those who die are "incurables." If this be so, how is it that so many victims of the most virulent internal and external disorders, whom the profession had given up, have recovered through a persevering use of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment? There can be no doubt about the fact, we opine, and we want somebody to account for it. To our plain mind, it appears that if chronic dyspepsia *cannot* be cured by the doctors, and *is* cured with unnerring certainly by Holloway's Pill, that the latter remedy is worth the whole medical stock of the faculty, as means of relieving that complaint. So again, if a "given up" case of scrofula or erysipelas becomes rapidly convalescent under the action of the Ointment, we cannot escape the conclusion that it is the true specific for external disorders, and that "regular pharmacopœia" contains nothing that will compare with it as a means of subduing that class of maladies.

This is a good logic, we believe. If any cavil at it, we will admit their demurrers when they can show us a better basis for argument than facts.—"*State Gazette.*"

CAMP 55TH REG'T., P. V.
Ethio Island, S. C., April 0, '62.

EDITOR BEDFORD "GAZETTE:"

Dear Sir:—I enclose you a list of a few members of Company D, with the amount of money each one sends out of his last two months pay, and request that you will publish the same for the benefit of all who are interested; and further, that you will be kind enough to state that the friends to whom the money is sent can have the same by calling on William Hartley, Esq., of Bedford.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. S. METZGER,
1st Lieut. Com'g. Co D.

John Barnhart	$50	Cath. Barnhart, Bedford.
Wm. Nottingham	40	Mrs. Nottingham, C. V.
A. C. Mower	50	G. B. Spang, Esq. Bed.
Wm. Bowman	60	Catharine Bowman
John D. Horn	25	William Horn, Bedford
Alex. Boor	40	John Boor, Bedford
Jacob Peck	25	Nicholas Peck, B'y Run
John Amos	25	John Amos, Bedford
Jerome Leonard	40	Adam Leonard, Bedford
Francis Swartz	25	Mary E. Swartz, Bedford
David Prosser	25	R. Whittaker, Pi'ville.
Philip Smith	50	P. Morse, Elbinsville
Otho Knox	15	James Knox, Bedford
Wilson Spid'e	20	Martha Spidle, Bedford
Sylvanus Summerville	20	A. Summerville, Elbinv.
John Gardner	20	S. Gardner, sr., Bedford
James Murphy	25	P. Morse, Elbinsville
Samuel Kennedy	30	J. B. Baker, S. Spring
Solomon Adams	15	M. J. Shinefelt, Bedford
Pius. Warner	20	F. A. Warner, W. End
Daniel Lashley	45	A. Lashley, Elbinsville
William Oyler	15	Eliz. Oyler, BloodyRun
James Vanhorn	10	M. Hershizer, Charlesv.
John Swartz	25	Matilda Swartz, C. V
Charles Engle	40	Chas. Miller, W. End
Jacob Bennet	25	J. Bennet, Elbinsville
O. G Vickroy	20	Ann Vickroy, C. V.
George Kuntz	40	A. Lashley, Elbinsville
William Hartley	40	J. G. Hartley, Bedford
George W. Buxton	10	G.W. Buxton, Elbinville
Reuben Semler	15	J. Semler, Bedford
Henry Crouse	15	Mrs. Crouse, Bedford
David Snowberger	15	A. Snowberger, B. Run
Joseph May	20	John May, C. Valley
Philip Leonard	45	P. Leonard, Bedford
Jacob Kegg	20	Eva. Kegg, Rainsburg
	$1,020	

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—The Elixir of Life. Ponce de Leon and his companions sought in vain for the fabled waters of rejuvenescence, amid the orange groves and flowery meads of Florida. It was left for Holloway to discover the true antidote to Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Scrofula, Sore leg Ulcers, Burns Scalds, &c., in his admirable remedies of Pills and Ointment, which have been astonishing the world for upwards of fifty years, by their marvelleous cures in every type of disease.—Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cts., and $1 per box or pot. 157

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

NOT a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. *Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c.*, are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this *Sarsaparilla*, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this *Extract of Sarsaparilla*. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price 25 cts., per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

—:o:o:—

Ayer's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.

NO one remedy is more needed in this country than a reliable *Alterative*, but the sick have been so outrageously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad that they are disgusted even with the name. Yet the drug cannot be blamed for the impositions from which they have suffered. Most of the so-called Sarsaparillas in the market contain little of the virtues of Sarsaparilla or any thing else. They are mere slops—inert and worthless, while a concentrated extract of the active variety of Sarsaparilla compounded with Dock, Stillingia, Iodine, etc., is, as it ever will be, a powerful alterative and an effectual remedy. Such is Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, as its truly wonderful cures of the great variety of complaints which require an alterative medicine have abundantly shown. Do not, therefore, discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of *Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.*

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. Price 25 cents per box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!!

CALL AT REED'S STORE AND SEE

HIS SPLENDID NEW GOODS.

May 9, 1862.

Union Hotel.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

NOTICE TO HUNTERS AND FISHERS.—The undersigned hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he will hereafter put the law in force against all trespassers upon his premises, who, while engaged in hunting, fishing and the like, may in any way injure or destroy his property. GEO. W. BOWSER.

May 9.

Estate of Geo M. Holsinger, dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George M. Holsinger, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd. all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN S. HOLSINGER, Adm'r
Residing in St. Clair tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, on the estate of George Rice, late of Monroe Township, dec'd. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will produce them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID L. RICE,
adm'r of Geo. Rice, dec'd.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to me directed, there will be sold on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 14TH DAY OF JUNE, NEXT,

the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of Timber Land, situated in Middle Woodberry Township, adjoining land of Jacob Stuckey and Daniel Barley, containing

34 Acres & 93 Perches.

Terms of sale: One third of purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, he paying her the interest thereof annually, and the balance in three equal annual payments after confirmation of sale.

DANIEL BARLEY,
Guardian of minor children of
May 9.] [David Barley, dec'd.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rhinehart Replogle, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises now occupied by John L. Replogle, on Thursday, the 29th day of May instant, the following valuable Real Estate, to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LIMESTONE LAND

situate in North Woodberry township, Blair county, now in the occupancy of Simon Snyder, adjoining lands of Daniel Leidig, James Madara and others, containing one hundred and thirty-two acres and allowance, upon which is erected a good dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed, hog pen and other necessary out buildings, there are also two wells of good water on the premises, and a young orchard of choice fruit, just beginning to bear.

ALSO—one tract or piece of TIMBER LAND, about three miles from the above farm, in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Rudolph Hoover, and others, containing twenty acres and allowance, being choice timber land, mostly chestnut.

ALSO—one other tract of LIMESTONE LAND, situate in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, now in the occupancy of John L. Replogle, adjoining lands of David Sollenberger, Philip Croft and others, containing one hundred acres and allowance, upon which is erected a new log frame dwelling house, a large bank barn, wagon shed, ice house, smoke house, and other out buildings, there is also an orchard of choice fruit near the dwelling house.

ALSO—one tract of TIMBER LAND, situate in the same township, three or four miles distant from the above farm, adjoining lands of Daniel Snowberger, Jacob Teeter's heirs, and others, containing 110 acres and allowance, mostly timber of good quality, pine, chestnut, chestnut oak, &c. This tract will be divided into several parts, as may best suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock on said day, when the terms will be made known. Possession will be given on the first day of April next.

DAVID L. REPLOGLE,
JOHN L. REPLOGLE.
May 9, 1862. Executors.

TAX-PAYERS, LOOK OUT!!! Notice is hereby given to all in the Borough of Bedford, who have not paid their School tax for 1861, that if the same is not immediately paid, they will be proceeded against according to law. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN PALMER,
May 2, 1862.—3t. *Collector.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the estate of John Frazey, late of E. Providence township, Bedford co., deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all indebted to said estate, to make settlement before the first day of August next, and those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL FRAZEY,
E. Prov. tp., Bedford co.,
JOHN HANKS,
Brush Creek tp., Fulton co.,
May 2d—6ts. Ex'ors.

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN. All persons are hereby notified not to hunt or fish on my premises without my leave, or throw down fences or bars in my fields or destroy timber in my woods, as I am determined to enforce the law against all who may thus trespass upon my property.

GEO. W. GUMP.
Napier tp., May 2d. '62.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration on the Estate of John Corl, of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are required to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. CORL,
April 25th.—6ts. Administrator.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL. THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
April 25th, 1862.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

E. V. MOWRY, Has just returned from Philadelphia with a new and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

of the latest style. *BONNETS* of every description, varying in price from 50 cents up; and Bonnets trimmed ready for wearing for $2,00 and upward.

Hats of all styles for infants, Children and Young Ladies.

Dress Caps for Ladies,

SHAKERS, RIBBONS, RUCHES & FLOWERS in abundance. All very cheap for Cash.

May 2, 1862.

NOTICE.—All persons will please take notice that I will hereafter enforce the law against any one who may trespass in any way upon my property, whilst engaged in fishing. There is no objection to persons fishing on my premises, but I cannot allow them at the same time, wantonly to destroy plank, boards, or other property which they may see fit to make use of in carrying on their sport.

JOHN G. HARTLEY.
April 25th, 1862.

WM. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law and will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them.

Office on Juliana Street, opposite to Mengel's Hotel, where one or the other may at all times be found.

April 18th, 1862.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.

TURPENTINE, LINSEED OIL, and OILS and PAINTS IN GENERAL, for sale at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.

BASKETS, BROOMS, TUBS, CHURNS, WILLOW and WOODEN WARE of every description, to be had cheap at Blymire and Sons. [March 28th 1862.

BRUSHES, a large assortment, at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.

SADDLERY & SHOE FINDINGS, a good stock at Blymire and Son's. March 28th 1862.

LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, COAL OIL, the first in great variety, and the last of excellent quality, at Blymire and Son's.

March 28th 1862

BRIGADE NOTICE.

THE St. Clairsville Greys will meet at the town of St. Clairsville, on Monday, the 12th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for General Inspection. A full attendance is required.

A. J. SANSOM,
Brigade Inspector, 16th Div. P. M.
April 18th, 1862.

BLANK PROMISSORY and Judgment Notes, Blank Deeds, of a superior quality, and all kinds of Justices' Blanks, for sale at this office.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of Bedford Borough, for the year 1861.

H. NICODEMUS, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Bedford, for the year 1861.

DR.

To cash received from Geo. Mardorff, former Treasurer,	$ 19 50
From R. D. Barclay judgment vs. L. Agnew on Common Pleas docket	86 70
From Levi Agnew judgment on docket of H. Nicodemus	18 12
From Levi Agnew judgment on Common Pleas docket	16 00
From R. D. Barclay judgment vs. L. Agnew on Common Pleas docket	2 29
From J. A. Henderson collector for 1860	324 75
" " " for 1861	300 00
From Shires & Jordan for old castings	10 04
	$777 40

CR.

By cash paid George Mardorff salary as Treasurer, &c.,	$20 07
Paid Levi Agnew as water master	62 50
Cleaning reservoir and repairing hydrants	57 75
Wm. Hartley damages and book acc't.	80 74
Wm. Bowles for bill of cement	2 67
Geo. Blymire, spouting and lead pipe	4 70
B. F. Meyers, printing	1 25
J. A. Henderson, salary as High Constable and expense of Bor. election	29 75
J. A. Henderson on bill of Joseph Filler for making culvert	1 25
H. Nicodemus, salary as clerk, stationery, &c.,	24 00
Bill of freight on hydrants	1 73
Milton Spidel, blacksmithing	2 48
" " agent for Abel Smith for lime	62
Wm. Boher, hauling stones & trees	11 50
James Corboy, work on Penn st., &c.,	37 30
Joseph Filler, for work at reservoir,	1 75
Patrick Wall for carting tan	1 50
John Palmer, salary as clerk, stationery, &c.,	22 00
John Palmer, for hydrant stocks	12 25
J. Crouse, finding and planting trees	30 15
John Border, repairing hydrants	15 00
Simon Naus, making engine arm	50
Daniel Border, attending and repairing town clock	85 04
Daniel Border, balance on claim for putting up clock	30 00
J. R. Jordan, hauling dirt on Penn st.	24 44
John Minnich, cleaning reservoir	2 00
Balance due Adam Ferguson, as late Treasurer	29 45
J. Reed, bill for rails & hauling tan	6 68
G. D. Shuck, blacksmithing, &c.,	12 80
Samuel Barnhart, soldering hydrants	11 82
E. L. Anderson, Esq., balance on note held against borough	81 12
T. M. Lynch, for trees	6 00
W. W. Shuck, digging ditch and repairing culvert	15 75
A. J. Sansom, on claim of L. Agnew	7 50
N. Lyons' heirs for plank	4 10
H. Nicodemus, salary as Treasurer	20 00
	$758 16
Balance due Borough	$ 19 24

STATEMENT of Moneys due to Bedford Borough on the 1st day of April, 1862.

Balance due on judgment vs. Levi Agnew et al	$ 99 80
J. A. Henderson's duplicate for 1860	212 43
" " " 1861	567 69
Jacob Smith, for grass cut on reservoir lot	3 50
Aggregate of outstanding moneys due Borough	902 66

The above is subject to exonerations to be made on duplicates of 1860, and 1861.

The undersigned, auditors of the Borough of Bedford, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Court House in said borough, and did audit and adjust the account between H. Nicodemus, Treasurer of the Borough, and said Borough, as contained in the foregoing statement.

Witness our hands and seals, this 24th day of April, 1862.

W. R. KING,
DANIEL BEARD.

Attest—JOHN PALMER, Clerk.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT THE

BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public, the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

Hardware and Useful Inventions,

ever brought to Bedford county. His *prices* will suit *nett cash buyers*. He has also added a

STOVE OIL

Department, to his already elegant stock, and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in*, or fail to bake "whilst the dough lasts," should give Hartley a call.

Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c., &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford*, as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight*.

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery*, such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeavor to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor* to *reliable and prompt paying customers*, but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedford, May 2, 1862.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞ Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
April 19, 1862.

A LIST OF VENDERS OF FOREIGN & Domestic Merchandise in the county of Bedford, for the year 1862, as appraised and classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile taxes.

Bedford Borough.		*Class.*	*Dol. Cts.*
A. B. Carn	Store	13	10 00
A. B. Cramer & Co.	"	13	10 00
N. Lyons & Sons	"	14	7 00
Peter A. Reed	"	14	7 00
Miss Margaret Fetterly	"	14	7 00
S. & W. W. Shuck	"	14	7 00
Robert Fyan	"	14	7 00
J. M. Shoemaker	"	14	7 00
Mrs. S. E. Sigafoos	"	14	7 00
Isaac Lippel	"	14	7 00
John Arnold	Hardware	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley	"	14	7 00
George Blymire	"	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry	Drugs	14	7 00
H. C. Reamer	"	14	7 00
A. L. Defibaugh	"	14	7 00
James B. Farquhar	"	14	7 00
Jacob Bollinger, Confectionery		8	5 00
John J. Luther	"	8	5 60
John Hafer,	Ten Pin Alley		7 50
Do.	Billiard Table		7 50
John G. Minnich, Eating house			10 00
J. N. Munshower	" "		10 00
John Alsip & Son, Shoe Store		14	7 00
Reed, Rupp & Schell, Bankers			10 00
Bedford Township,			
John S. Ritchey, Distillery		6	15 00
Bedford Mineral Spring Co.	Ten Pins		7 50
Do. do. do.	Billiards		7 50
Broad Top Township,			
Eichelberger & Lowry		14	7 00
John Foster, Eating house			10 00
Do. Ten Pins			7 50
John Dell, Liquor,		14	25 00
Cumberland Valley Township,			
Jacob Anderson,	Store	14	7 00
Daniel R. Anderson	"	14	7 00
John May	"	14	7 00
Jonathan Dicken	"	14	7 00
Colerain Township,			
A. C. James		14	7 00
James & Barnhart		14	7 00
Hopewell Township,			
Eichelberger, Lowry & Co.		14	7 00
Liberty Township,			
Jacob Fockler		14	7 00
Lewis Putt		14	7 00
Harrison Township,			
Valentine B. Wertz		14	7 00
George R. Bailey		14	7 00
Monroe Township,			
James R. O'Neal		14	7 00
Daniel Fletcher		14	7 00
Simon Shafer		14	7 00
Juniata Township,			
George Gardill		14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan,	Store	14	7 00
Wm. Keyser	"	14	7 00
Hillegass & Co.	"	14	7 00
Frederick Hildebrand	"	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan, Distillery			15 00
John Hillegass	"		15 00
St. Clair Township,			
G. D. Trout		14	7 00
Simon Hershman		14	7 00
F. D. Beegle		14	7 00
Miss Ann C. Smith		14	7 00
Nathan Wright		14	7 00
George B. Amick		14	7 00
George Hinsling		14	7 00
Isaiah Blackburn		14	7 00
Horn & Brother		14	7 00
Peter Hillegass, Distillery			15 00
Schellsburg Borough,			
John Smith, Hardware		14	7 00
John S. Schell, Store		14	7 00
E. Statler & Son		14	7 00
Jacob W. Miller		14	7 00
Duncan McVicker, Stoves		14	7 00
John E. Colvin, Store		14	7 00
Napier Township,			
John Wayde		14	7 00
George W. Blackburn		14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Tp.			
H. M. Neal	Store	14	7 00
Andrew Baker	"	14	7 00
George R. Barndollar	"	14	7 00
A. L. Beckhoeffer	"	14	7 00
Henry Zook	"	14	7 00
S. Longanecker & Co.	"	8	5 00
Fishack & Reed	"	8	5 00
South Woodberry Tp.			
David F. Buck	"	14	7 00
Daniel M. Bare	"	14	7 00
Samuel Oster	"	14	7 00
Jacob Kauffman	"	14	7 00
Robert Ralston	"	8	5 00
East Providence Tp.			
D. A. T. Black	"	14	7 00
John Nycum & Son	"	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh	"	14	7 00
West Providence Tp.			
J. M. Barndollar & Son	"	14	7 00
J. B. Williams	"	14	7 00
Wm. States & Co.	"	14	7 00
David Broad, Eating house			10 00
Charles T. Blake	"		10 00
Eli Ramsey, Drugs		14	7 00
John C. Black, Confectionery		8	5 00
Union Township.			
Samuel Burket, Distillery			15 00

Notice is hereby given that an Appeal will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the 3d day of May, 1862.

LEVI AGNEW,
Mercantile Appraiser.
April 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to take an assignment of four promissory notes given by us to William and Charlotte Lafferty, each dated March 25th, 1862, for $22.50 each, payable in one, two, three and four years after date, as we have received no value for said notes and will not pay them, or any part thereof, unless compelled by law.

JOHN MILLER,
May 2, 1862. DANIEL SHROYER.

TREASURER'S SALE
OF
UNSEATED LANDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road Taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, county of Bedford, on the second Monday of June next, for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon, and the sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

A. J. SANSOM, *Treasurer.*

—:o:o:—

BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP.

No. Acres.	*Warrantee or Owner.*	*Dol. Cts.*
339	Stephens & Co. in right of Shreeves	18 64
289	Ephraim Foster & W. P. Schell	23 34
5	Aaron Evans	73
60	William Figard	8 16
100	Dunlap & Evans	20 19
25	John Figard	38
209	James Patton	1 50
	Bedford Township.	
412½	Daniel Hinkline	2 72
349	John Tinman	1 92
95	Thomas J. Bonnet	173
	Colerain Township.	
111	Andrew Kyhock	64
90	Joseph & Emanuel Diehl	84
12	John Lutz	44
427	Arthur Brown	1 23
	Cumberland Valley Township.	
397½	John Sample (now J. W. Jones)	7 14
400	Dr. James Smith	11 88
	Harrison Township.	
900	William Lyon	5 55
75	Andrew V. Miller	1 92
	Juniata Township.	
30	Nicholas Knouf	12
	Hopewell Township.	
413	John Kerr	7 12
213	Joseph Lancaster	60
397	James Mellnay	66 00
	Puterbaugh Heirs	28
	Londonderry Township.	
395	Daniel Greer	1 20
398½	William King	60
406½	John Phillipi	60
	Liberty Township.	
200	Mary Gordon	8 40
200	James Gordon	3 21
400	Thomas Jones	8 40
165	Edward Langley	3 01
200	Jacob Miller	4 21
200	Elizabeth Miller	3 16
200	Mary Piper	2 10
200	Amelia Piper	8 40
400	Edward Stone	1 56
400	John Tomm	7 01
200	John Razor	1 66
150	Stephen Kerr	2 34
90	Manor Tract	7 60
200	Mulligan & Benedict	4 21
40	Peter Bowser	1 46
½ lot	Luke Feeny	1 31
8 lots	Gen. Wm. H. Irvine	4 31
1 lot	G. D. Trout	83
200	Francis Moans	6 77
5	George Thompson	27
403	Alexander Montgomery	6 42
	Providence East Tp.	
402 a 46 p	Hezekiah Logan	1 20
403	Charles Evans	1 20
403 a 51 p	Isaac Richards	2 40
402 a 62 p	Charles Logan	1 20
400 a 75 p	John Cavan	1 20
401 a 41 p	James Cavan	1 20
400	Isaac Cavan	1 20
394 a 58 p	Thomas Logan	1 20
400	Thomas Hamilton	1 10
400	Susanah Thompson	1 10
	Providence West.	
15	Joseph McDaniel	36
120	Daniel Ritchey of Isaac	48
	St. Clair Township	
4 lots	Jacob Inks Heirs	48
204	David McRobert	2 40
62	Henry Koontz	1 00
51	Aaron Grove	80
300	William Sill	1 67
	Snake Spring Township	
115	Saml. Wilds	
	Southampton Township.	
200	James Riggs	1 20
439	Paul Ward	1 32
357	Patrick Ward	1 08
331	Joseph Ward	1 04
353	Johnathan Ward	1 04
343½	Jesse Reed	2 08
	Union Township.	
400	John Swaggart	3 64
400	Leonard Swaggart	3 64
266	Alexander Gardener	2 04
116	Dr. William Smith	1 44
43	Samuel Burket	88
116	John Shee	8
100	James Johnston	
50	Frederick Snyder	44
274	Jeremiah Jackson	2 82
130	Jacob Swaggart	1 48
440	William Pearson	3 96
380	Ebenezer Branham	3 96
420	Conrad Imler	1 06
200	Christly Bowser	2 30
100	George Lait	88
100	Jacob Burket	88
150	Peter Shoenberger	1 32
123	John Sill	3 64
100	Widow Gloja	3 38
200	Michael Shriner	2 90
60	Brumbaugh & Co.	1 22
133	Hugh Porter	1 10
339	Griffith Evans	3 90
403¾	Philip Stine	3 64
330	Wilson Hunt	3 96
363½	Alexander Scott	3 94
127	Dr. P. Shoenberger	3 16
124	do do	3 68
20	do do	24
60	Bowser Warriors Ridge	1 76
90	Dr. P. Shoenberger	1 44
200	Langham Warriors Ridge	2 54
150	Bowser Brush Mt.	1 66
40	Peter Shimer Brush Mt.	
	South Woodberry Township.	
135	Peter Shoenberger	3 60
19	William Fluck	12
19	Flucks Heirs	24
210	John Boyd	60
213	William Davis	62
75	Israel Moans	60
140	Zachariah Moans	56
50	Timothy Moans	3 00
83	Hannah Montgomery	1 80
268	Peter Shoenberger	3 20
222	Elizabeth Piper	1 29
	Middle Woodberry Township	
379	Daniel Montgomery	15

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY,
A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR
ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;

No MATTER } HOW STUBBORN,
HOW LONG STANDING,
PROPYLAMINE
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
DOCTORS KNOW IT,
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confesss I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propslamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞ We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,
THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following
Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,
Dec.6,'61-1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring
A SWEET BREATH
to all who make use of it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with a
BAD BREATH
should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.
A BAD BREATH
is an offence for which there is no excuse while
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH
can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,
USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.
USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS
PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,
and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL.—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL EMINENT DENTISTS.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 cents per box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF
TOOTHACHE
produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with
TOOTHACHE.
Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by
LOSS OF SLEEP,
and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of
DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF
NEURALGIA
or Toothache produced by colds.
LOCAL NEURALGIA
is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, an. by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

HO! FARMERS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Buy an individual right for a Horse Rake. Any farmer that can make a common harrow can make one. If made according to my instructions, I will guarantee it to work as well as any other spring tooth rake ever invented, and this will cost only from $5 to $15, according as you manage in getting it made. I will send by mail a certificate of right for one rake with full instructions for $2. Address (with stamp,)

C. F. WALKER,
Benford's Store, Somerset Co.
DANIEL W. AMOS,
Feb. 14. Bedford, Pa

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

FIVE FARMS
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale the following described farms situated on the head waters of Dunning's Creek, in St. Clair township, Bedford county:

No. 1 contains 262 acres and 11 perches, having thereon erected TWO DWELLING HOUSES and TWO BARNS, (one new) and also a SAW MILL, in running order.

No. 2. contains 131 acres, with new house and new barn thereon erected.

No. 3. contains 183 acres, 35 perches, and is situated on the public road leading from Schellsburg to Pleasantville. The improvements consist of a good house, barn, &c.

No. 4, contains 157 acres and 14 perches. A desirable tract in every respect.

No. 5. contains 163 acres, 48 perches. About 30 acres cleared and the balance finely timbered.

Much of the above described land is bottom land, mostly covered with fine large SUGAR TREES. The fruit upon some of these tracts is choice and in abundance. All of the tracts are well supplied with water. Farmers, Lumbermen, Tanners and Speculators should examine the premises, as they will be sure to find opportunities for good investments. The title is warranted good.

Drafts of the several tracts can be seen with the undersigned, in Bedford, at any time.

For terms and further particulars, address
T. H. LYONS & BRO.,
March 14. Bedford, Pa.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, creamcandies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets andbeads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

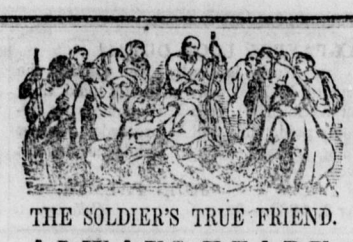
GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,
April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

NOTICE.—

We, the undersigned, have purchased the patent right of G. W. TOLHURST'S ECLIPSE WASHER, for Bedford county, and hereby forewarn all persons from infringing on said right, as otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

MAY & SNIDER.
Cumberland Valley, Feb.—3m.



THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

ALWAYS READY.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings through out the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

FOR RENT!—

The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next.

Apply to
Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

533 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞ Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED. Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 533 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk
Hardware and Trimmings,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburg Penn'a.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND Sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell now for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of
Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,
In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best styles of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.
April 12 1861.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

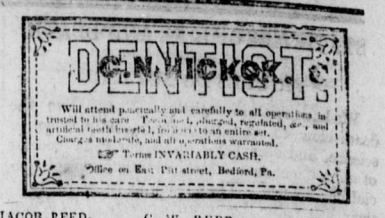
FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $2,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address
OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals,
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa


DENTISTRY.
C. N. VICKOY.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth inserted, charged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from a single to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP, J. SCHEL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.
REFERENCES.

Hon. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

JOHN P. REED.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN BORDER

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞ Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

GO AND
C
REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"

Oct 25, '61. P. A. REED,

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.